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Fungi from Soomaa National Park: rarities and species new for Estonia

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Abstract: To commemorate the internationally renowned mycologist and founder of the mycological research group in Estonia, the late Prof. Erast Parmasto on his 90th anniversary, a mycological foray was conducted at Soomaa National Park, Estonia, in September 2018. Among the 232 fungi recorded, 18 represented species new to Estonia. We present an annotated list of these as well as other species that are rare, nationally protected, and/or threatened at the local, regional or global scale.

Kokkuvõte: Tähistamaks Erast Parmasto, rahvusvaheliselt tunnustatud mükoloogi ja Tartu mükoloogia töörühma rajaja, 90. sünniaastapäeva, korraldati septembris 2018 seeneretk Soomaa rahvusparki. 232 registreeritud seene hulgas on 18 liigi esmasleiud Eestist. Lisaks neile esitatakse artiklis nimekiri liikidest, mis on haruldased ja/või ohustatud Eestis, Põhjamaades või kogu maailma ulatuses.

Keywords: Agaricomycetes, Atractiellomycetes, Dacrymycetes, Leotiomycetes, Spiculogloeomycetes, Sordariomycetes, strictly protected fungi

INTRODUCTION

The year 2018 marked the ninetieth anniversary of an internationally acknowledged Estonian mycologist Erast Parmasto (1928–2012). During an extremely productive career, Parmasto conducted studies in various fields of mycology, with special focus on the taxonomy of corticioid and polyporoid basidiomycetes as well as the diversity of fungi in Estonia (Parmasto, 2012). In addition to internationally renowned research, his impact is continuously being expanded by his students and their students who form the mycological research group in Tartu, founded by Parmasto. Members of this group, together with mycologists from abroad, all co-authoring the present paper, celebrated his anniversary with a field trip to one of the mycological ‘hotspots’ in Estonia, Soomaa National Park, during 16–18 September 2018.

Soomaa National Park is situated in south-western Estonia, on the western slopes of the Pärnu Lowland and Sakala Upland, at the basins of the Halliste, Navesti, and Raudna rivers. The typical landscape in the National Park is characterized by large bog plains, divided by

rivers in their natural bed, with up to 40% of the area being seasonally floated. Around 42% of the 39,884 ha territory is covered by forests, the most prevalent types being pine-dominated peatland forests that have partly been transformed into the decayed peatland site type after large-scale industrial forest drainage in the 1970s. In addition, the National Park includes seasonally floated alluvial forests along rivers, old meso-eutrophic, dry boreal and boreal heath forests (Keskkonnaamet, 2016).

Soomaa was one of the favorite fieldwork destinations of Parmasto, with his collections from 1953 to 2001 deposited at TAAM (data available at the Estonian eBiodiversity portal). During 1975–1995 he also led several mycological field-courses for biology students; these were based at the field station of the University of Tartu, the former schoolhouse in Tipu. In 2001 Parmasto summarized the knowledge on the mycota of the Soomaa National Park, documenting the occurrence of 360 species of mostly basidiomycetes (Parmasto, 2001; Keskkonnaamet, 2011). Two of these species are legally protected in Estonia

(Estonian Nature Conservation Act, ENCA, 3rd category): *Skeletocutis odora* (Sacc.) Ginns and *Steccherinum pseudozilingianum* (Parmasto) Vesterh., the latter being originally described by Parmasto in the genus *Chaetoporus* (Parmasto 1959). In addition, the species list included two nationally threatened fungi – *Gomphus clavatus* (Pers.) Gray and *Punctularia strigosozonata* (Schwein.) P.H.B. Talbot.

During the last decade, the fungal surveys in Soomaa have mainly focused on polyporoid basidiomycetes. An inventory focusing on fungal species of conservation concern (nationally protected, threatened, rare and indicator species) in the oldgrowth forests of the National Park documented six species legally protected in Estonia, two assigned to the ENCA 1st and four to the 3rd category (Sell, 2015). Among these, new localities were listed for *Hapalopilus croceus* (Pers.) Donk and *Boletopsis grisea* (Peck) Bondartsev & Singer, both representing threatened species in Europe (Dahlberg and Croneborg, 2003; Lõhmus et al., 2018). A survey focusing on the biodiversity of drained peatland forests in Soomaa documented 87 polypore species (Runnel et al., 2013; Runnel et al., in prep.). One of these, *Postia auricoma* Spirin & Niemelä, was reported as new to Estonia.

The current paper presents an annotated list of the most notable records from the 2018 field expedition, featuring species that are: (1) noteworthy at local scale: new to Estonia, nationally rare (<10 localities) or threatened (assessed as vulnerable - VU, endangered - EN or critically endangered - CR, based on IUCN 2010 (Lõhmus et al., 2018, Saar et al., 2019) or strictly protected (ENCA category 1–3), (2) rare at global scale or (3) of particular interest regarding taxonomical or ecological aspects.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In 2018 we visited four strictly protected forest sites at the Soomaa National Park (Fig. 1): (1) Maasaare conservation zone (58.35°N, 25.0°E) – a large wind-throw area at the remote southern edge of Kikepera bog where the mixed forests are dominated by deciduous trees, with >120 year-old spruces forming 5% of the overstorey; (2) old pine-dominated forests and drained peatland forests at Maasaare (58.33°N, 25.0°E)

with 140–150-year-old trees in the overstorey; (3) Lemmjõe (58.45°N, 25.09°E) and (4) Pääsma (58.38°N, 25.04°E), both representing riverine mature and old forests of *Aegopodium* and *Filipendula* type, dominated by deciduous tree species, notably up to 110-year-old elms and aspens.

The specimens collected during the field trip were deposited at TU or H (O.M. – collection numbers of Otto Miettinen and V.S. those of Viacheslav Spirin). * marks species new to Estonia and ** four species yet to be described. Detailed information on localities, substrata/hosts as well as DNA sequences and photos for all the 227 collected specimens and 51 cultures isolated from these (deposited at TFC) can be found at the Estonian eBiodiversity portal and the PlutoF data management platform where also the whole dataset (<https://doi.org/10.15156/BIO/786364>) can be downloaded.



Fig. 1. Four localities at the Soomaa National Park visited in September 2018. A. Savchenko

LIST OF SPECIES

ASCOMYCOTA

Pezizomycotina

Leotiomyces

Cenangiaceae

CHLORENCOELIA VERSIFORMIS (Pers.) J.R. Dixon

On decaying fallen trunks of *Populus tremula* (TU131080; 1) and *Ulmus glabra* (TU134053; 3). Known from nine localities in Estonia, all within protected areas, regarded as VU (Saar et al., 2019). All specimens have been collected during the two last decades, on decorticated rotting trunks that are often too decayed for identification. Likewise, in Finland, this inhabitant of nemoral forests, considered as NT, has been found more frequently in recent years (S. Huhtinen, pers. comm.).

Cordieritidaceae

IONOMIDOTIS FULVOTINGENS (berk. & M.A. Curtis) E.K. Cash (Fig. 2)

Under flaking bark on a branch of *Alnus incana* (TU131164.B; 4), next to the stromata of *Trichoderma rodmanii*. The fifth locality in Estonia. The species grows on deciduous dead wood, usually on corticated and sometimes attached branches, often in association with other (pyrenomycetous, corticoid) fungi. In North Europe known from many records in Denmark and a few localities in southern Norway (GBIF).

Sordariomycetes, Hypocreales

CLADOBOTRYUM CROCEUM K. Põldmaa

On *Megalocystidium* sp. (TU131081B, TFC202281; 1). Earlier known only from the type locality in central Estonia, growing on basidiomata of *Stereum rugosum* Pers. (Põldmaa 1996). The current record suggests that it might be a rare specialist of wood-decaying members of the Russulales or even of Stereaceae. The species is easily recognized in culture due to producing characteristic orange-yellow pigments on malt extract agar.

CLADOBOTRYUM PENICILLATUM W. Gams

On *Peniophorella echinocystis* (J. Erikss. & Å. Strid) K.H. Larsson (O.M. 21175.P, TFC202298; 3). A new host for the species earlier found growing on wood-inhabiting Auriculariales, Cantharellales, Polyporales and Russulales. Besides the holotype from The Netherlands, col-

lected once from Denmark and from the United Kingdom. Three previous records on different polypores from Estonia.

HYPOMYCES SEMITRANSLUCENS G.R.W. Arnold

On *Exidia candida* (TU131131, TFC202313; 4), representing a genus rarely parasitized by hypocrealean fungi in temperate regions. The species grows on diverse members of Agaricomycetes, mostly on polypores. It is common in Estonia (Põldmaa, 1999) where it has been found on another member of the Auriculariales, *Auricularia mesenterica* (Dicks.) Pers).

****HYPOMYCES sp.**

A pleomorphic collection on *Porothelium fimbriatum* (Pers.) Fr. (TU131122, TFC202294; 4) and an anamorph on *Physisporinus* sp. (TU131127, TFC202296; 4) each representing a new species that will be described in a future publication.



Fig. 2. *Ionomidotis fulvotingens* and *Trichoderma rodmanii*. K. Põldmaa

**OPHIOCORDYCEPS VARIABILIS* (Petch) G.H. Sung, J.M. Sung, Hywel-Jones & Spatafora (Fig. 3)

On a larva of *Xylophagus* sp. (Xylophagidae, Diptera) under the bark of a fallen trunk of *Tilia cordata* covered by mosses (TU131117, TFC202341; 4). A typical *Syngliocladium* anamorph, as described by Hodge et al (1998), developed from germinated ascospores on malt extract agar. The species has frequently been collected from the USA and specimens of this and similar species described from Asia and Africa (Hodge et al., 1998). In Europe, however, *O. variabilis* has only been recorded in three localities in Russia (GBIF, <https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.trt6ek>). Conspecificity of the populations from different continents needs to be studied.



Fig. 3. *Ophiocordyceps variabilis* on a larva of *Xylophagus* sp. K. Põldmaa

****SPHAEROSTILBELLA sp.**

Anamorphic collections on *Steccherinum robustius* (TU131123, TFC202309; 4) and *Polyporus badius* (Pers.) Schwein. (TU131133, TFC202314; 4) representing two new species.

STILBELLA BYSSISEDA (Pers.) Seifert (Fig. 4)
On *Lindlbadia tubulina* Fr. (O.M. 21780= TU131092, TFC202328; 3), perithecia embedded among synnemata. The species, thus far known only in its anamorphic stage, is ubiquitous in northern temperate regions, growing on various slime molds (Seifert, 1985). The collection from Soomaa is the first one to include the teleomorph, the morphology of which confirms the affiliation of this species in Bionectriaceae, with close relationship to other myxomyceticolous taxa, as suggested by previous sequence data. The description and taxonomy of the species will be amended in a separate publication.

TILACHLIDIUM BRACHIATUM (Batsch) Petch (Fig. 5)
On dead agaricoid basidiomata on decaying wood (TU131077; 1), perithecia embedded among synnemata. While the anamorph of this

species is very common on diverse fungi, we are not aware of reports of the teleomorph besides that in the protologue of *Pseudonectria tilachlidii* W. Gams (Gams, 1975). The latter name was, however, neglected when a new family was erected for this fungus, bearing the earlier name based on anamorph material (Lombard et al. 2015). This is the third record of the teleomorph from Estonia, suggesting that it might occur more widely but is easily overlooked due to its hidden growth under the hairy layer of the anamorph.

***TRICHODERMA RODMANII** (Samuels & P. Chaverri) Jaklitsch & Voglmayr (Fig. 2)

On a branch of *Alnus incana* (TU131164.A; 4), next to the apothecia of *Ionomidotis fulvotengens*. The yellowish, pulvinate to effused stromata



Fig. 4. *Stilbella byssiseda*, perithecia embedded among synnemata. O. Miettinen

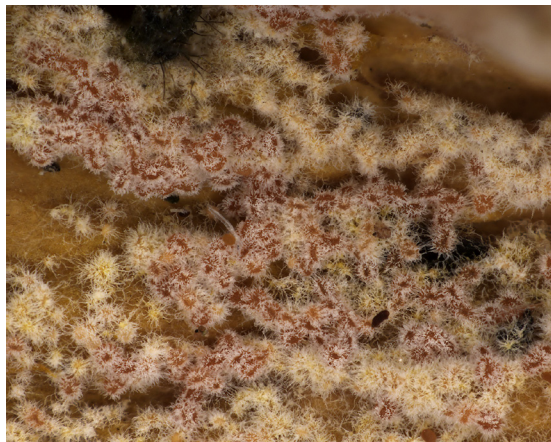


Fig. 5. *Tilachlidium brachiatum*. K. Põldmaa

grew on wood under the flaking bark as characteristic of this species, belonging to the *Brevi-compactum* clade of *Trichoderma*. It was known from a few localities in North America and in Central Europe (Jaklitsch 2011).

BASIDIOMYCOTA

Pucciniomycotina

Atractiellomycetes, Atractiellales

**HELICOGLOEA INSULARIS* Spirin & K.H. Larss.

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12372, 12379, 123830=TU114839; 4). The three Estonian collections were initially identified as *H. sebacea* (Bourdot & Galzin) Spirin & Trichies (Spirin et al., 2018a). However, the ITS rDNA sequence, obtained from the material at TU, proved these to belong to a morphologically similar but genetically very distant species *H. insularis* (Malysheva et al. 2019). Besides Soomaa, this species is so far known only from its type locality in Norway.

Spiculogloeomycetes, Spiculogloeales

**SPICULOGLOEA SUBMINUTA* Hauerslev

On *Botryobasidium subcoronatum* on *Picea abies* (V.S. 12342; 1). An intrahymenial parasite of *Botryobasidium* spp. See Spirin et al. (2016) for further comments.

Agaricomycotina

Tremellomycetes, Tremellales

TREMELLA cf. *INDECORATA* Sommerf.

On wood of *Pinus sylvestris* together with various other fungi (TU135039; 2). Recorded for the second time in Estonia. A rarely collected mycoparasitic species that grows on pyrenomycetous ascomycetes.

Dacrymycetes, Dacrymycetales

DACRYMYCES LACRYMALIS (Pers.) Nees

On *Corylus avellana* (TU135041, TU135042; 3) and n deciduous wood (O.M. 21798=TU135051; 1). Apparently a common but overlooked species in Estonia (A. Savchenko, pers. obs.), earlier collected only from two localities. In contrast to the related species *D. stillatus* and *D. minor*, it grows only on deciduous wood.

**DACRYMYCES SUECICUS* McNabb

On *Picea abies* (TU135038; 1). A common boreal and hemiboreal species with cupulate basidiocarps and 7-septate spores. Compared to *D.*

chrysocomus - a similar species with overlapping distribution, *D. suecicus* has larger basidiocarps and smaller thin-walled spores. *Dacrymyces suecicus* has earlier not been identified from Estonia but may be represented among the few specimens of *D. chrysocomus* deposited in TAAM.

DACRYMYCES TORTUS (Willd.) Fr.

On *Picea abies* (O.M. 21763=TU135048, O.M. 21768=TU135049; 2. TU135062; 3). Previously one collection from Estonia. A common species in Europe, growing on coniferous wood.

Agaricomycetes

Auriculariales

APORPIUM MACROPORUM T. Niemelä, V. Spirin & O. Miettinen (Fig. 6)

On decaying logs of *Populus tremula* (O.M. 21732; 1 and O.M. 21803; 4). In Estonia red-listed as VU (Lõhmus et al., 2018), hitherto only known from eastern Estonia, always on *P. tremula*. The two localities represent old and rich near virgin forests with abundant coarse woody debris that the species has been suggested to prefer (Miettinen et al., 2012). However, the similar *Aporpium canescens* (P. Karst.) Bondartsev & Singer, growing also on *Alnus incana* is even more rare in Estonia.

BASIDIODENDRON EYREI (Wakef.) Luck-Allen

On *Alnus incana* (V.S. 12363=TU114828; 4). A southern species restricted to deciduous trees. The ninth record from Estonia.

**ENDOPERPLEXA DARTMORICA* P. Roberts

On *Pinus sylvestris* (V.S. 12344=TU114815; 2). A rare species earlier found on conifers in the United Kingdom, Norway (Roberts, 1993; Hansen & Knudsen, 1997) and Denmark (Atlas of Danish Fungi, <https://svampe.databasen.org/taxon/13482>).



Fig. 6. *Aporpium macroporum*. O. Miettinen

**EXIDIA THURETIANA* (Lév.) Fr.

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12371, 12378, 12380=TU114838; 4). A southern species, rarely recorded in temperate/hemiboreal forests of North Europe but very common in Denmark (Atlas of Danish Fungi, <https://svampe.databasen.org/taxon/13958>).

**MYXARIUM CINNAMOMESCENS* (Raitv.) Raitv.

On *Tilia cordata* (V.S. 12349=TU114819; 3). Previously recorded from Finland, Norway and NW Russia. The species produces small-sized, cerebriform basidiomata on dead, still attached or just fallen branches of deciduous trees, especially *Populus tremula* and *T. cordata* (Spirin et al., 2018b).

MYXARIUM PODLACHICUM (Bres.) Raitv. (= *M. subhyalinum* (A. Pearson) D.A. Reid)

On *Tilia cordata* (V.S. 12377=TU114837; 4). Widespread, yet rarely collected species. The third record from Estonia.

**MYXARIUM POPULINUM* (P. Karst.) Spirin & V. Malysheva

On *Populus tremula* (V.S. 12340=TU114812; 1). Previously recorded from Finland, Norway and NW Russia, almost exclusively on still attached or recently fallen aspen branches. Macroscopically similar to *M. cinnamomescens* but with much smaller basidiospores (Spirin et al., 2018b).

**MYXARIUM VARIUM* Hauerslev

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12358=TU114826; 4). This species has been placed in synonymy with *M. grilletii* (Boud.) D.A. Reid (Roberts, 1998). However, new data confirmed that *M. varium* is a distinct species, found in Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Russia and Sweden (Spirin et al., 2019).

Cantharellales

TULASNELLA CYSTIDIOPHORA Höhn. & Litsch.

On *Betula pubescens* (V.S. 12341=TU114813; 1). The third record from Estonia.

TULASNELLA EICHLERIANA Bres.

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12354=TU114823; 4). Eighth record from Estonia.

**TULASNELLA PALLIDA* Bres.

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12346=TU114817; 3). Apparently not a rare but seldom collected species (pers. obs.).

**TULASNELLA PERMACRA* P. Roberts

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12373=TU114833, V.S. 12382; 4). A very inconspicuous species with tiny basidiomata consisting of a few hyphal threads with scattered basidia.

TULASNELLA PINICOLA Bres.

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12369=TU114832; 4). Found for the second time in Estonia, first record from 1956.

**TULASNELLA THELEPHOREA* (Juel) Juel

In basidiomata of *Myxarium cinnamomescens* on *Tilia cordata* (V.S. 12349; 3). This species is usually overlooked because it usually grows in basidiomata of corticioid fungi and heterobasidiomycetes.

Sebacinales

SEBACINA DIMITICA Oberw.

On *Tilia cordata* (V.S. 12375=TU114835; 4) and *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12360=TU114827, V.S. 12364; 4). Recorded for the sixth time in Estonia.

Hymenochaetales

**PENIOPHORELLA MARTINII* Duhem

On a fallen deciduous tree crown (O.M. 21769.2; 21778.3; 3). Found in several European countries, always on strongly rotten wood of deciduous trees. Apparently overlooked or confused with the closely related *P. praetermissa* (P. Karst.) K.H. Larss.

TUBULICRINIS ACCEDENS (Bourdot & Galzin) Donk
On wood of *Pinus sylvestris* (V.S. 12336; 1). The fifth record from Estonia.

Thelephorales

PSEUDOTOMENTELLA VEPALLIDOSPORA M.J. Larsen
TU123978 (1), the second locality in Estonia. All three specimens of this species have been collected from forest sites close bog margins. The conspecificity of European collections with the type of *P. vepallidospora* from North America is yet to be confirmed.

PSEUDOTOMENTELLA HUMICOLA M.J. Larsen
TU123977 (2), the fourth locality in Estonia. Like the previous species, *P. humicola* forms ectomycorrhizae, mostly with coniferous trees, and is often collected on well-decayed wood or stumps.

Polyporales

ABORTIPORUS BIENNIS (Bull.) Singer (Fig. 7)

On roots of a living tree of *Ulmus glabra* (TU128012; 4). In Estonia red-listed as VU (Lõhmus et al., 2018). The sixth record from Estonia.

AMYLOCYSTIS LAPPONICA (Romell) Bondartsev & Singer ex Singer

On a decaying log of *Picea abies* (O.M. 21739 =TU134148; 1). One of the 33 fungal species suggested for listing in the Bern Convention (Dahlberg and Kroneborg, 2003). In Estonia red-listed as CR (Lilleleht, 1998; Lõhmus et al., 2018) and legally protected (ENCA 1st category). Previously not recorded from Soomaa, the new finding representing the westernmost locality in Estonia (see also Runnel et al., 2019).

ANTRODIA MELLITA Niemelä & Penttillä

On a decaying log of *Populus tremula* (O.M. 21733; 1). Four confirmed localities in Estonia. Nationally red-listed as CR (Lõhmus et al., 2018).

ANTRODIA PULVINASCENS (Pilát) Niemelä

On a decaying log of *Populus tremula* (O.M. 21777.1; 3). In Estonia red-listed as VU (Lõhmus et al., 2018).

DACRYOBOLUS KARSTENII (Bres.) Oberw. ex Parmasto

On a fallen branch of *Pinus sylvestris* (O.M. 21765; 2), the fifth record from Estonia, previously collected only on the islands of Hiiumaa and Muhumaa.

PHANEROCHAETE JOSE-FERREIRAE (D.A. Reid) D.A. Reid

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12345=TU114816; 3). Recorded for the second time from Estonia. A rare species inhabiting dry branches of deciduous trees, predominantly *Salix* spp. (Eriksson et al. 1978).

POSTIA AURICOMA Spirin & Niemelä

On a decaying log of *Pinus sylvestris* (O.M. 21757; 2). This species was recently separated from *Postia luteocaesia* (A. David) Jülich which, according to recent molecular studies, only occurs in Mediterranean Europe (Miettinen et al., 2018). First recorded in Estonia in 2014, this being the seventh collection. Red-listed as VU (Lõhmus et al., 2018).



Fig. 7. *Abortiporus biennis*. A. Savchenko

***POSTIA POPULI** Miettinen

On a decaying log of *Populus tremula* (O.M. 21796.1; 4). Recently separated from *P. alni* Niemelä and Vampola by Miettinen et al. (2018) – a collective species distinguished based on the occurrence on deciduous trees. Due to scarcity of collections, we have earlier not been able to confirm the presence of *P. populi* in Estonia.

***STECCHERINUM LITSCHAUERI** (Bourdot & Galzin) J. Erikss.

On a fallen branch of *Populus tremula* (O.M. 21750; 1). This species, distributed across Eurasia, is found in all Nordic countries and NW Russia, mostly on *Picea* and *Populus*, but is very rare everywhere (Eriksson et al., 1984).

STECCHERINUM PSEUDOZILINGIANUM (Parmasto) Vesterh.

Observed on basidiomata of *Phellinus tremulae* on living trees of *Populus tremula* (3; 4). In Estonia red-listed as VU (Lõhmus et al., 2018) and legally protected (ENCA 3rd category).

STECCHERINUM ROBUSTIUS (J. Erikss. & S. Lundell) J. Erikss. (Fig. 8)

On a fallen trunk of *Ulmus*? (O.M. 21792; 4), on fallen crown of *Populus tremula* (O.M. 21805; 4). The sixth locality from Estonia. Previous records all on *Ulmus glabra* except for one collection on *Tilia cordata*.

STECCHERINUM TENUISPINUM Spirin, Zmitr. & Malysheva

On a decaying log of *Picea abies* (TU128022; 1). A recently described species growing on wood



Fig. 8. *Steccherinum robustius*. O. Miettinen

decayed by *Fomitopsis pinicola* (Spirin et al., 2007); so far known from Russia, Finland and China. The third locality from Estonia.

Russulales

**DICHOSTEREUM EFFUSCATUM* (Cooke & Ellis) Boidin & Lanq.

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12368=TU114831; 4). A very rare species occurring in inundated habitats (Hallenberg, 1985), also found in NW Russia (Kotkova 2004).

Atheliales

BYSSOCORTICIUM PULCHRUM (S. Lundell) M.P. Christ.

On *Picea abies* (V.S. 12343=TU114814; 2), the sixth record from Estonia.

Agaricales

ENTOLOMA BYSSISEDUM (Pers.) Donk

On a decorticated decayed trunk (TU131119, TFC202293; 4). The third record from Estonia. Like in other Nordic countries, this widespread species, growing on soil or strongly decomposed litter and wood (Læssøe & Petersen, 2019), could be rather common but overlooked also in Estonia.

GRANULOBASIDIUM VELLEREUM (Ellis & Cragin) Jülich

On *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12357=TU114825; 4). The second record from Estonia. A southern species, seemingly restricted to old-growth elm stands on rich soils (Eriksson & Ryvarden, 1976).

PLUTEUS UMBROSUS (Pers.) P. Kumm. (Fig. 9)

On a decaying trunk of *Betula* sp. (O.M.21759=TU114848; 1). The eighth locality from Estonia. Considered as a rare species on decaying deciduous wood in old-growth forests of Finland



Fig. 9. *Pluteus umbrosus*. O. Miettinen

(von Bonsdorff et al., 2014) but rather common in Denmark (Atlas of Danish Fungi, <https://svampe.databasen.org/taxon/63725>).

RHODOTUS PALMATUS (Bull.) Maire

Around 25 fruitbodies in different stages of development observed on more than seven dead trunks of *Ulmus glabra* (4). This is the most abundant population in terms of fruitbodies observed among the five known localities of this species in Estonia (Kalamees, 2011; Parmasto 1999). Listed in the ENCA 1st category, this species is very rare throughout the hemiboreal and temperate zones, growing as a saprotroph on dead deciduous wood, especially on elms (Knudsen & Vesterholt, 2012).

Agaricomycetes insertae sedis

XENASMA PRUINOSUM (Pat.) Donk

On wood of *Tilia cordata* (V.S. 12365=TU114829; 4) and *Ulmus glabra* (VS 12359; 4). The second and the third record from Estonia.

**XENASMA PULVERULENTUM* (Litsch.) Donk

On wood of *Ulmus glabra* (V.S. 12347, 12351=TU114821; 3). A rare southern species occurring exclusively in deciduous forests on rich soils.

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